1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABSTRACT

"TENDER TOUCH" is a web-based application where we can discover the perfect blend of care and convenience ensuring that every item supports your baby's health, comfort and development. The products are crafted from purest and natural ingredient.

The online platform aims to streamline the shopping experience by offering selected range of baby care products. It provides a user-friendly platform. It contains multiple payment gateways that are secure.

By leveraging technology, this ecommerce site provides evolving needs to modern family. This website aims to educate and empower users by providing insightful content on the significance of products.

Through advanced product filtering options, parents can easily navigate through categories based on age, product type, or brand. Detailed product descriptions, ingredient transparency, and real-life customer reviews further enhance the decision-making process, ensuring that parents are making informed purchases for their children.

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System Analysis is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system.

During analysis, data collected on the various files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. The commonly used tools in the system are Data Flow Diagram, interviews, etc. Training, experience and commonsense are required for collection of relevant information needed to develop the system. The success of the system depends largely on how clearly the problem is defined, thoroughly investigated and properly carried out through the choice of solution.

A good model should provide not only the mechanisms of problem understanding but also the framework of the solution. Thus, it should be studied thoroughly by collecting data about the system. Then the proposed system should be analyzed thoroughly in accordance with the needs.

System analysis can be categorized in to five parts:

- System planning and Initializing Investigation.
- Information Gathering
- Applying analysis tools for structured analysis
- Feasibility study
- Cost/ Benefit analysis.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

- In existing system, the records are maintained manually.
- Here most of the process is slow.
- The database requires extra time to maintain the records of orders.
- Lack of real time updates

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Helps admin to maintain details of order and delivery
- Aims to make the manual system into digital system
- Special offers can be provided for customers through email
- User friendly navigation

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The objective of the feasibility study is not only to solve the problem but also to acquire a sense of its scope. The reason for doing this is to identify the Operating Feasibility and most beneficial project to the organization.

There are three aspects in the feasibility study:

- Technical Feasibility
- Financial Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility

2.3.1 Technical Feasibility

The Technical feasibility is the study of the software and how it is included in the study of our project. Regarding this there are some technical issues that should be noted they are as follows:

- Is the necessary technique available and how it is suggested and acquired
- Does the proposed equipment have the technical capacity to hold the data quirky during the new system?
- Will the system provide adequate response that is made by the requester periodic time interval?
- Can this system be expanded after this project development
- Are there techniques guarantee so accuracy, reliability in case of access of data and security.

This system uses PHP as frontend and My SQL as back end. They also provide sufficient memory to hold and process the data. As the Company is going to install all the process in the system it is the cheap and efficient technique. This system technique accepts the enterer quest made by the user and the response is done without failure and delay. It is a study about their sources available and how they are achieved as an acceptable system. It is an essential process for analysis and definition of conducting a parallel assessment of technical feasibility.

Though storage and retrieval of information is enormous, it can be easily handled by My SQL. As the oracle can be run in any system and the operation does not differ from onto another. So, this is effective.

2.3.2 Economic Feasibility

An organization makes good investment on the system. So, they should not compromise for the amount they spend in the system. Always the financial benefit and equals or less the cost of the system but should not exceed the cost.

- The cost of investment is analyzed for the entire system.
- The cost of Hardware and Software is also noted.
- Analyzing the way in which the cost can be reduced.

Every organization wants to reduce their cost but at the same time quality of the service should also be maintained. The system is developed according to the estimation of the cost made by the concern. In this project, the proposed system will reduce the cost and the manual work is reduced, and speed of work is also increased.

2.3.3 Operational Feasibility

Proposed project will be beneficial only when they are turned into an information system and to meet the organization operating requirements.

The following issues are considered for the operation:

- Does this system provide sufficient support for the user and the management?
- What is the method that should be used in this project?
- Have the users been involved in the planning and development to for the projects?
- Will the proposed system cause any harm, bad result, loss of control and accessibility of the system will lose?

Issues that may be a minor problem will sometimes cause major problem in the operation. It is the measure of how people can be able to work with the system. Finding out the minor issues that may be the initial problem of the system. It should be a user-friendly environment. All these aspects should be kept in mind and steps should be taken for developing the project carefully.

Regarding the project, the system is very much supported and friendly for the user. The methods are defined in an effective manner and proper conditions are given in other to avoid the harm or loss of data. It is designed in GUI interface, as working will be easier and flexible for the user. They are three basic feasibility studies that are done in every project.

3. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor : Intel(R) Core (TM) i3-1215U 1.20 GHz
- RAM : 8.00 GB (7.69 GB usable)
- Hard disk : 1TB

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Front end : Html, CSS, JavaScript, bootstrap
- Back end : MYSQL, PHP
- OS : Microsoft Windows 11, 64-bit
- Server : XAMPP
- Web Browser : Chrome

3.3 ABOUT SOFTWARE

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by hypertext Markup Language, and Web page. Hyper Text: Hyper Text simply means" Text within Text. “A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. When everyone clicks on a link which brings you to a new web page, you have clicked on a hypertext. Hyper Text is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

INTRODUCTION TO CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It provides an additional feature to HTML. It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces. It can also be used with any kind of XML documents including plain XML, SVG and XUL.

CSS is used along with HTML and Java Script in most websites to create user interfaces for web applications and user interfaces form any mobile applications.

These are the three major benefits of CSS.

- Solves a Big problem.
- Saves a lot of time.
- Provides more attributes.

INTRODUCTION TO BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website. It is free to download and use. It is a front-end frame work used for easier and faster web development. It includes HTML and CSS based design

templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many others. It cans also use Java Script plug-ins. It facilitates you to creature pensive designs.

Use of Bootstrap

- It is very easy to use. Anybody having basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can use Bootstrap.
- It facilitates users to develop are responsive website.
- It is compatible on most of browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, and Opera etc.

INTRODUCTION TO PHP

PHP is an HTML-embedded, server-side scripting language designed for web development. It is also used as a general-purpose programming language. It was created by Rasmus Lerado in 1994 and appeared in the market in1995.Muchofits syntax is borrowed from C, C++ and Java**.**

PHP codes are simply mixed with HTML codes and can be used in combination with various web frame works. Its scripts are executed on the server. PHP code is processed by a PHP interpreter. The main goal of PHP is to allow web developer to create dynamically generated pages quickly**.**

Uses of PHP

- It handles dynamic content, data base as well as session tracking for the website.
- You can create sessions in PHP.
- It can access cookies variable and set cookies.
- It helps to encrypt the data and apply validation.

- PHP supports several protocols such as HTTP, POP3, SNMP, LDAP, IMAP, and many more.
- Using PHP language, you can control the user to access some pages of your website.

Characteristic of PHP

- Simple
- Faster
- Interpreted
- Open Source
- Case Sensitive

INTRODUCTION TO MYSQL

My SQL tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of My SQL. Our MySQL tutorial is designed for begin nears and professionals.

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. It is supported by Oracle Company.

Our MySQL tutorial includes all topics of MySQL database that provides for how to manage database and to manipulate data with the help of various SQL queries. These queries are insert records, update records, delete records, select records, create tables, drop tables, etc. There are also given MySQL interview questions to help you better understand the MySQL database.

Features of MYSQL

- **Ease of Management –** The software very easily gets downloaded and uses an event scheduler to schedule the tasks automatically**.**
- **Robust Transactional Support–** Holds the ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) property, and allows distributed multi- version support.

- **High Performance** – Provides fast load utilities with distinct memory caches and table index partitioning.
- **Open Source & 24 * 7 Support** –This RDBMS can be used on any platform and offers 24*7 support for open source and enterprise edition.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION

4.1.1 Admin module

4.1.2 User module

Admin Module

The skincare website's admin module facilitates efficient management of products, orders, and customers. Admins can add, edit, and remove skincare products, updating details like descriptions and prices. Order processing, payment management, and status updates are seamlessly handled to ensure smooth transactions.

Customer management tools provide access to customer information and order histories for personalized support. Content management features enable admins to create and publish skincare-related content for customer engagement. Real-time notifications keep admins informed about important events for proactive management.

User Module

- **Home page**
- **Product catalog**
- **Shopping cart**
- **User account**
- **Search**
- **Check out**

Home Page

The homepage module of an e-commerce site acts as a virtual showroom, presenting featured products, enticing promotions, and clear navigation options. It strategically integrates elements like product categories, search functionality, and call-to-action buttons to streamline user interaction.

Through visually appealing banners and product showcases, it captures visitors' attention and encourages exploration. Social proof elements, such as customer testimonials or ratings, bolster trust and confidence in the brand. With a focus on intuitive design and persuasive messaging, the homepage module aims to guide visitors seamlessly towards their desired products while fostering engagement and ultimately driving conversions**.**

Product Catalog

The product catalog module is the virtual store front of this platform, showcasing products in an organized manner. Users can explore categories and subcategories, each housing a curated selection of items. Detailed product pages provide essential information like descriptions, specifications, and customer reviews.

Integrated filters enable users to refine their search based on preferences such as price, brand, or attributes. A user-friendly search function further enhances navigation, allowing users to find specific products quickly. Together, these features create an intuitive and efficient shopping experience, driving engagement and satisfaction among users.

Shopping Cart

The shopping cart module is the backbone of an e-commerce website, allowing users to gather and manage their selected items efficiently. Users can easily add products, adjust quantities, and remove items within the cart interface. Real-time subtotal calculation provides transparency on the total cost, while the integration of promotions and discounts enhances savings opportunities.

Users can select shipping options and calculate associated costs seamlessly from the cart. Additionally, the module enables users to save items for later purchase without removing them from the cart. With a smooth transition to checkout, the shopping cart module streamlines the purchasing process, ensuring a convenient and satisfying shopping experience for users.

User Account

The user account module is essential for personalized interactions on e-commerce platforms. Users register accounts to access features like order history, address management, and wish lists. This module enables customers to track purchases, view order statuses, and manage preferences conveniently. It also facilitates engagement through functionalities like reviews, ratings, and loyalty programs.

Users can update personal information and passwords securely within their accounts. The user account module streamlines the shopping experience, fostering trust and loyalty among customers.

Search

The search module is a critical feature of websites, enabling users to swiftly find specific information or products. Users input keywords or phrases into the search bar, initiating a comprehensive search across the website's content or product listings.

Advanced filters allow users to narrow down search results by category, price range, or other attributes. Search results are displayed in a user-friendly format, often with sorting options for further customization. Faced navigation aids in refining search results, enhancing the browsing experience. Seamlessly integrated with the product catalog, the search module ensures accurate and up-to-date results. Overall, it serves user satisfaction and navigation efficiency on the website.

Checkout

The checkout module is a crucial component of e-commerce websites, facilitating the seamless completion of transactions. Users input shipping and billing information, ensuring accurate delivery and payment processing. An order summary provides a comprehensive overview of the purchase details, including items, quantities, and prices. Integration with secure payment gateways ensures the confidentiality and security of financial transactions.

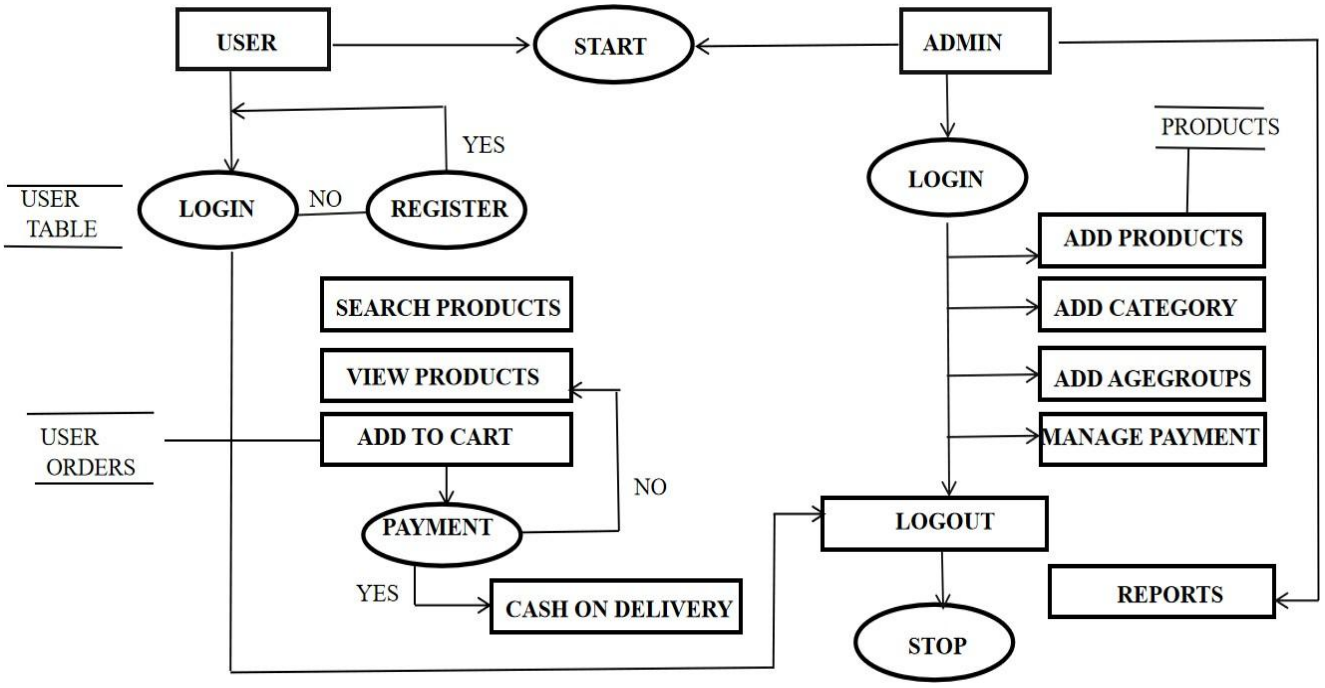
Upon successful completion, users receive confirmation emails with order details and tracking information. Post-purchase support options may also be provided to assist users with tracking, returns, or inquiries.

4.2 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

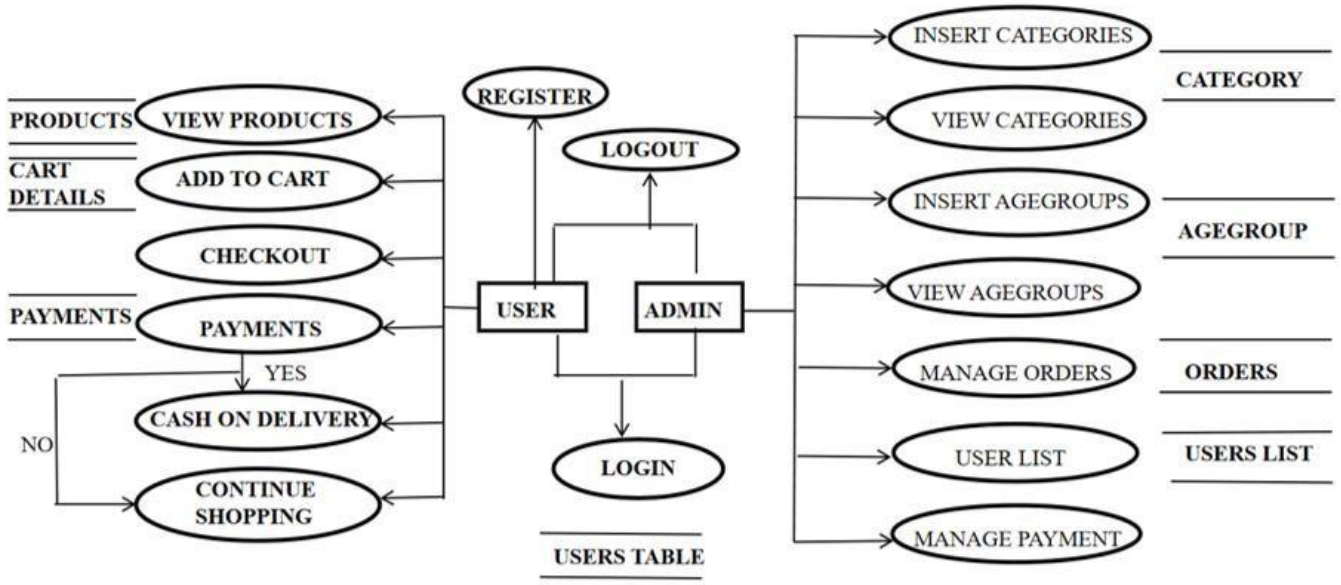
4.2.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

LEVEL ZERO:

LEVEL 1


USER
START
ADMIN
YES
PRODUCTS
LOGIN
NO
REGISTER
USER TABLE
LOGIN
ADD PRODUCTS
SEARCH PRODUCTS
ADD CATEGORY
VIEW PRODUCTS
ADD AGEGROUPS
USER ORDERS
ADD TO CART
MANAGE PAYMENT
NO
PAYMENT
LOGOUT
YES
CASH ON DELIVERY
REPORTS
STOP

LEVEL 2


REGISTER
LOGOUT
PRODUCTS
VIEW PRODUCTS
CART DETAILS
ADD TO CART
CHECKOUT
PAYMENTS
PAYMENTS
YES
NO
CASH ON DELIVERY
CONTINUE SHOPPING
USER
ADMIN
LOGIN
USERS TABLE
INSERT CATEGORIES
VIEW CATEGORIES
CATEGORY
INSERT AGEGROUPS
VIEW AGEGROUPS
AGEGROUP
MANAGE ORDERS
ORDERS
USER LIST
USERS LIST
MANAGE PAYMENT

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

PRODUCT TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
Product Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Product Title	Varchar	100	Not null
Product description	Varchar	255	Not null
Product keywords	Varchar	255	Not null
Category Id	Int	11	Not null
Agegroup Id	Int	11	Not null
Product image1	Varchar	255	Not null
Product image2	Varchar	255	Not null
Product image3	Varchar	255	Not null
Product price	Varchar	100	Not null
Date	Timestamp	-	Not null
Status	Varchar	100	Not null

USER TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
User Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Username	Varchar	100	Not null
User email	Varchar	100	Not null
User password	Varchar	255	Not null
User image	Varchar	255	Not null
User IP	Varchar	100	Not null
User address	Varchar	255	Not null
User mobile	Varchar	20	Not null

CATEGORY TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
Category Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Category Title	Varchar	100	Not null

AGE GROUP TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
Agegroup Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Agegroup Title	Varchar	100	Not null

CART DETAILS TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
Product Id	Int	11	Primary Key
IP Address	Varchar	255	Not null
Quantity	Int	100	Not null

\

PENDING ORDERS TABLE:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS
Order Id	Int	11	Primary Key
User Id	Int	255	Not null
Invoice number	Int	255	Not null
Product Id	Int	11	Not null
Quantity	Int	255	Not null
Order status	Varchar	255	Not null

5. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

There are several factors to consider when putting new system into production. They are even more important if the new system is replacing or upgrading an old one. It is also important that all these items are considered and included in the project plan.

- Once a technology system has been built it should be thoroughly tested before being put into production. In most cases it is more difficult and time consuming to problem in a production system than it is in a system.
- Good documentation is essential. Most developers don't like writing documentation and many organizations don't like the time and cost involved increasing it, so many projects end up with little more than the system diagrams and object models created during system design and sparse code comments saved in text files as their documentation.
- While these are important the most critical documentation is that which describes the relationship the various system component, any assumptions upon which the operation of the components or their relationships depend, and any complex, creative, unorthodox, or other unusual design and programming techniques used with the reason they were needed.
- System upgrades and maintenance should be part of the initial project plan and well documented. Even the designers and developers who built the system may have to spend time refreshing their memories if change needs to be made months or years after the system is first put into production and good documentation can substantially reduce the time and risk required to make such a change. Training of inter nil staff is essential – not only of the people who use the system but of the technical staff that must maintain it. While we are always available to help with maintenance and upgrades, is usually more cost effective for internal staff to be Adequately trained on how to administer, configure, and make minor updates to the system.
- For large or complex systems, you may find that you need additional staff, particularly if you want to handle major modifications and functionality upgrades internally.
- You may even want to hire these people towards the beginning of the project to reduce the initial development costs and ease the transition to full internal control

of the system. If this is the case, we can assist you with finding well qualified personnel.

- The difference between our recruiting services and those of many other staffing agencies is the quality of the resumes you can expect. Most agencies provide you with a stack of resumes for people who have some level of experience with the major skills defined in your job description. It is then up to you to sift through these resumes and pick the ones that seem well enough qualified to be worth.

6. SYSTEM TESTING

A primary purpose for testing is to detect software failures so that defects may be uncovered and corrected. This is a non-trivial pursuit. Testing cannot establish that a product functions properly under all conditions but can only establish that it does not function properly under specific condition. The scope of software testing often includes examination of code as well as execution of that code in various environments and conditions as well as examining the aspects of code: does it do what it is supposed to do and do what it needs to do. In the current culture of software development, a testing organization may be separate from the development team. There are various roles for testing team members. Information derived from software testing may be used to correct the process by which software is developed.

Unit Testing

In the unit testing the analyst tests the program making up a system. The software units in a system are the modules and routines that are assembled and integrated to perform a specific function. In a large system, many modules on different levels are needed.

Unit testing can be performed from the bottom up starting with the smallest and lowest level modules and proceeding one at a time. For each module in bottom-up testing, a short program executes the module and provides the needed data.

Integration Testing

Integration testing (sometimes called integration and testing, abbreviate TEL &T) is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing. Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready for system testing.

The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements place do major design items. These "design items", i.e., assemble ages (or groups of units), are exercised through their interfaces using black-box testing, success and error cases being simulated via appropriate parameter and data inputs. Simulated usage of shared data areas anointer-process communication is tested and individual subsystems are exercised through their input interface.

Test cases are constructed to test whether all the components within assemblages interact correctly, for example across procedure calls or process activations, and this is done after testing individual modules, i.e., unit testing. The overall idea is a "building block approach, in which verified assemblages are added to a verified base which is the used to support the integer action testing of further assemblages. Software integration testing is performed according to the software development life cycle (SDLC) after module and functional tests.

- **Integration testing:** Testing performed to exposed effects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems See also component integration testing, system integration testing.
- **Component integration testing:** Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces an interaction between integrated components.
- **System integration testing:** Testing the integration of systems and packages; testing interfaces to external organizations (e.g., Electronic Data Interchange, Internet).

Validation Testing

In software project management, software testing, and software engineering verification, and validation (V&V) is the process of checking that a software system meets specifications and that it fulfills its intended purpose. It may also be referred to as software quality control. It is normally their responsibility of software testers as part of these development lifecycle.

- Validation checks that the product design satisfies or fits the intended use (high-level checking), i.e., the software meets the user requirements. This is done through dynamic testing and other forms of review.

- Verification and validation are not the same thing, although they are often confused.

In this project validate the input file is video or other format file because of extraction module get images from video. Suppose the user gives doc or image file the image extraction module makes error.

7. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Software maintenance is a part of the Software Development Life Cycle. Its primary goal is to modify and update software application after delivery to correct errors and to improve performance. Software is a model of the real world. When the real-world changes, the software require alteration wherever possible. Software Maintenance is an inclusive activity that includes error corrections, enhancement of capabilities, deletion of obsolete capabilities, and optimization.

Need for maintenance

- Correct errors
- Change in user requirement with time.
- Changing hardware/software requirements
- To improve system efficiency
- To optimize the code to run faster.
- To modify the components
- To reduce any unwanted side effects.

Corrective Maintenance

Corrective maintenance aims to correct any remaining errors regardless of where they may cause specifications, design, coding, testing, and documentation, etc.

Adaptive Maintenance

It contains modifying the software to match changes in the ever-changing environment.

Preventive Maintenance

It is the process by which we prevent our system from being obsolete. It involves the concept of reengineering & reverse engineering in which an old system with old technology is reengineered.

8. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our skincare essential website aims to empower user with knowledge and quality products for a healthy and radiant skin. By providing expert advice, and curated selection of products. We strive to make the skincare accessible and enjoyable for everyone, promoting confidence and well-being.

From organic baby skincare and toxin-free diapers to feeding essentials, toys, clothing, and more, each product on our platform is thoughtfully selected with your little one’s well-being in mind. We partner only with trusted brands that share our commitment to gentle care, eco-consciousness, and baby-safe innovation.

Whether you're looking for daily essentials, preparing for your newborn's arrival, or searching for the perfect gift, we make it easy and enjoyable to find everything you need in one place. Plus, with our fast delivery, helpful customer support, and flexible return policies, your shopping experience is as comforting and reliable as the products we provide.

9. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

There are several future enhancements that could be made to skincare website:

- Product Recommender Tool -Implement a simple quiz or a tool that recommends skincare products based on the baby's skin type, the concerns, and preferences.
- Live chat or scheduled consultations, Augmented reality integration – virtual try outs for items like cribs, nursery, furniture, or cloths.
- Redeem points for discount or free products.
- Push notifications for feeding or sleep reminders or sale alerts.
- Baby milestone tracker synced with products recommendations.

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11. APPENDIX

11.1 SCREENSHOTS

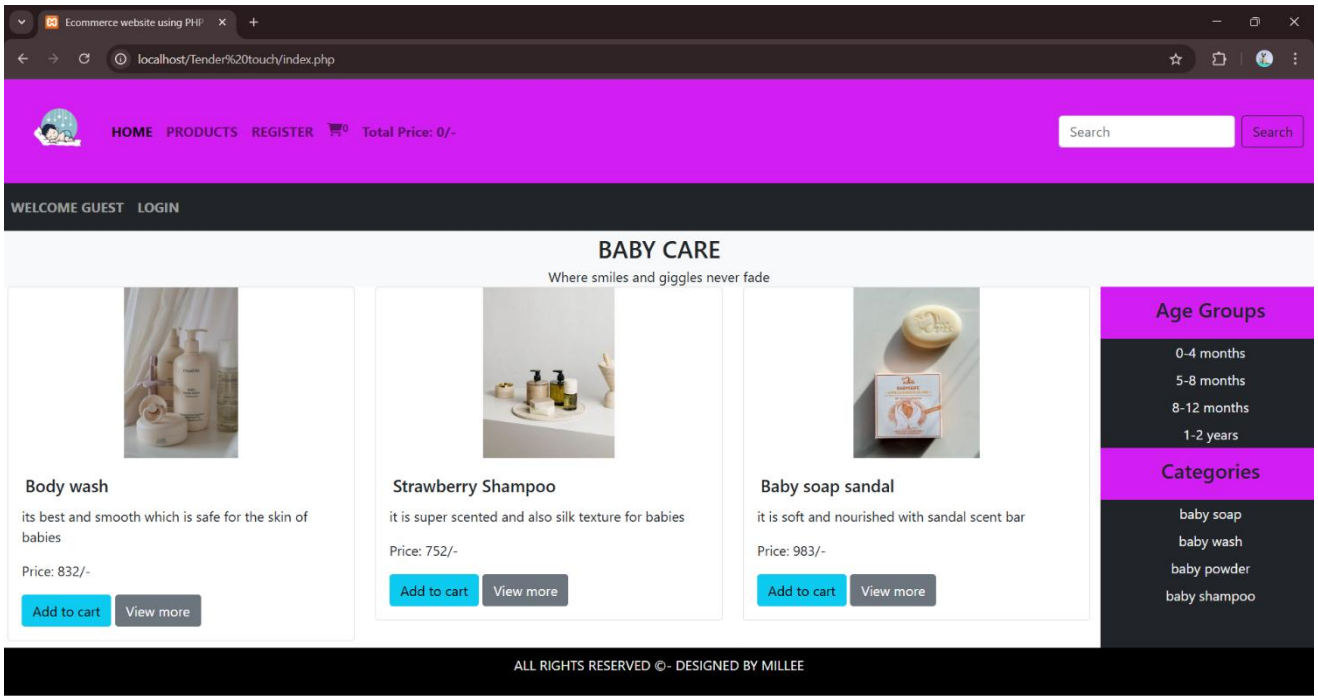

Fig 11.1.1 Home page

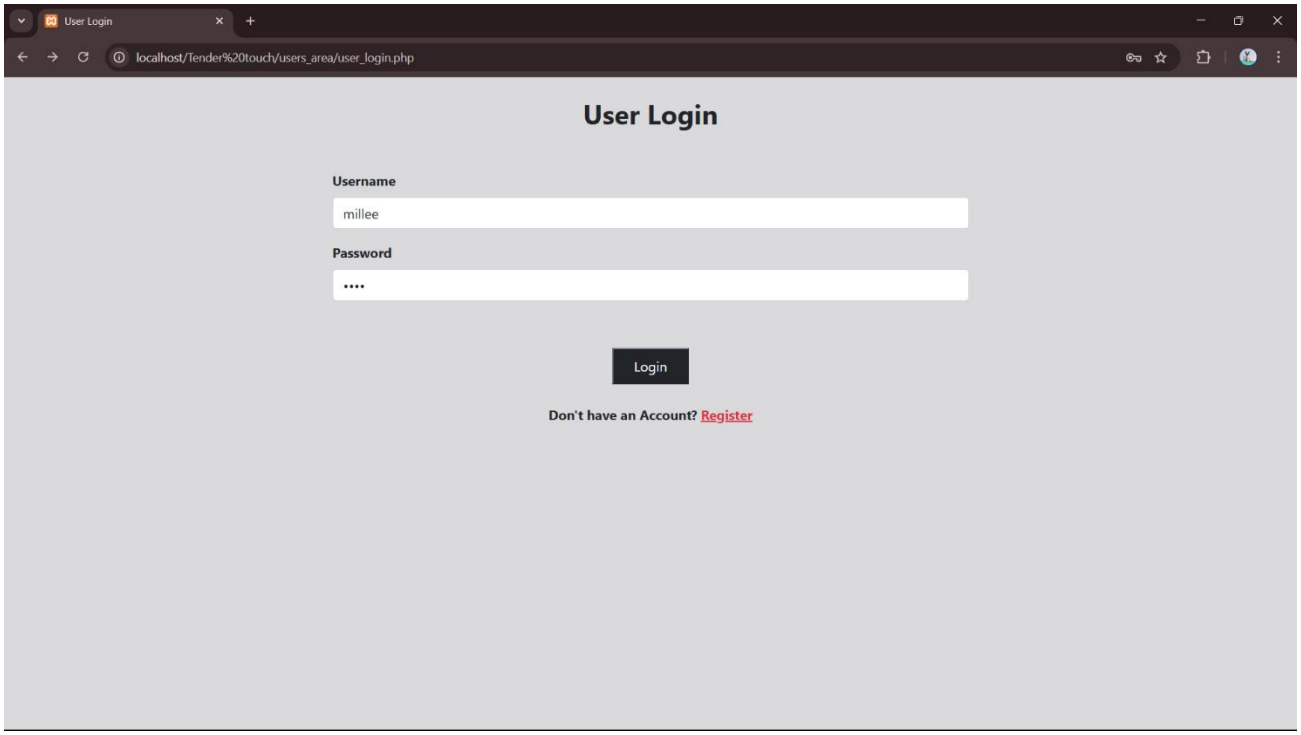

Fig 11.1.2 User login and Password Hashing

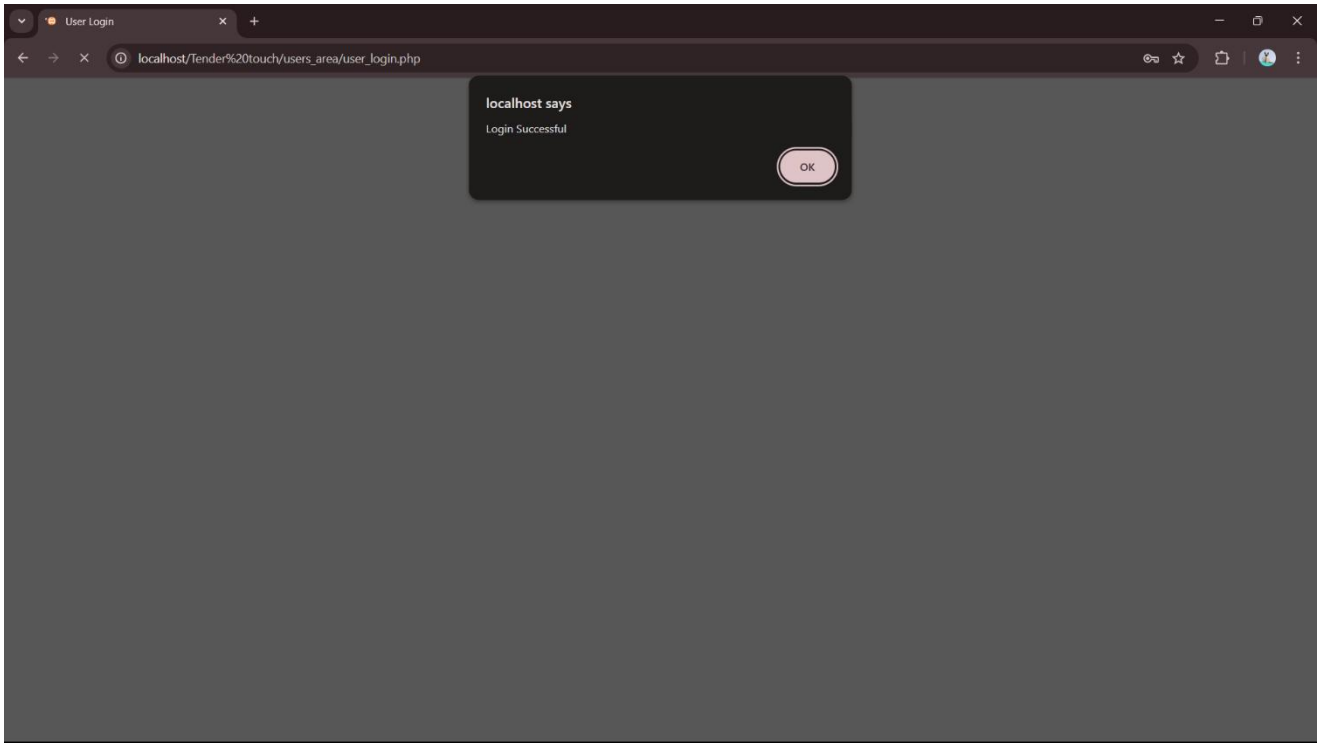

Fig 11.1.3 Updated login

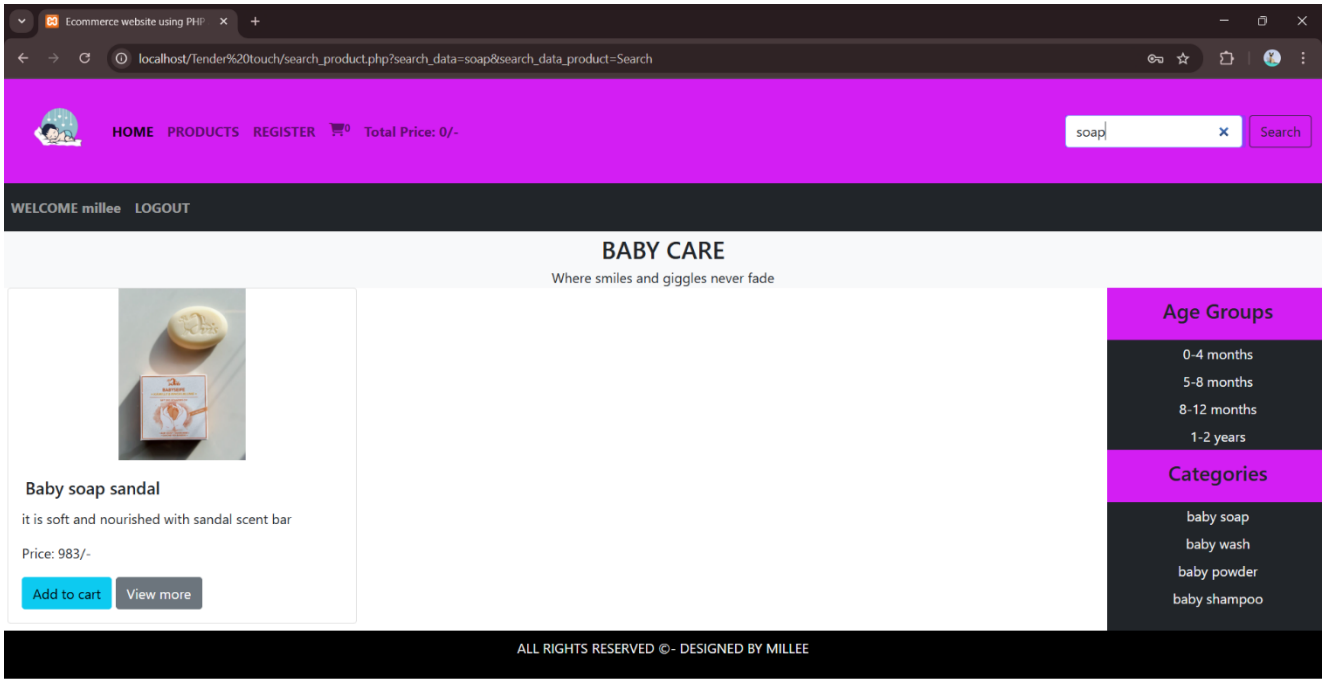

Fig 11.1.4 Result of side Navigation bar

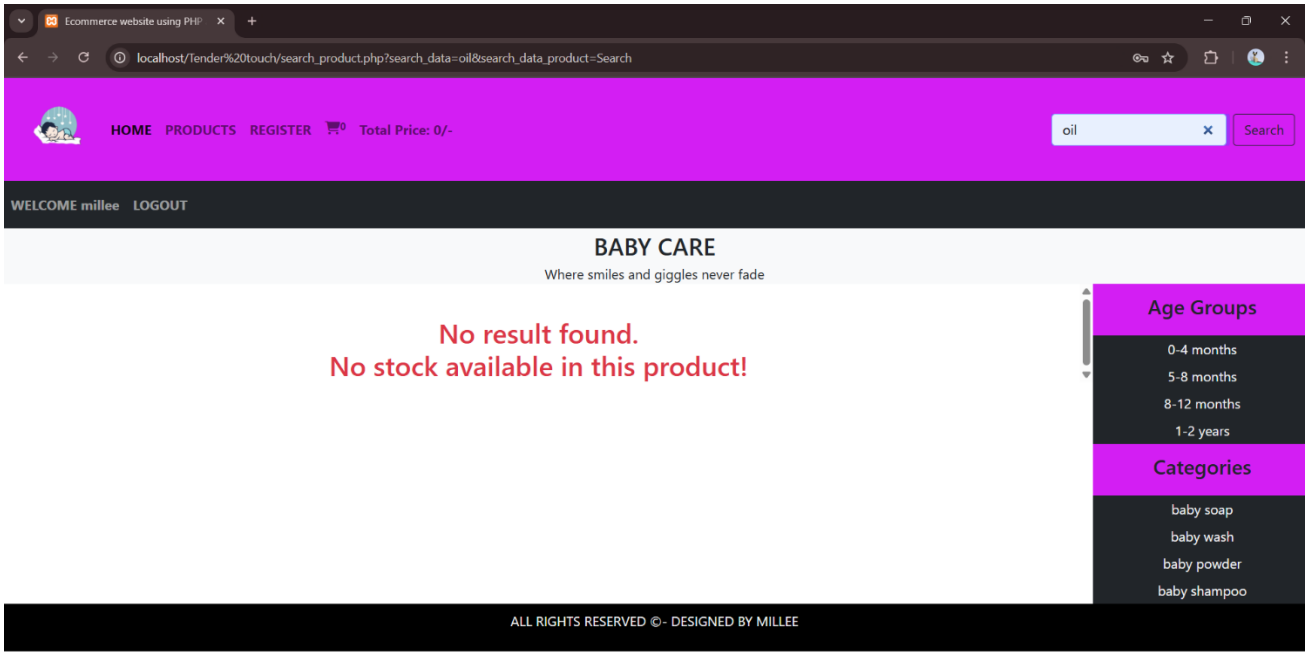

Fig 11.1.5 Displaying product search results

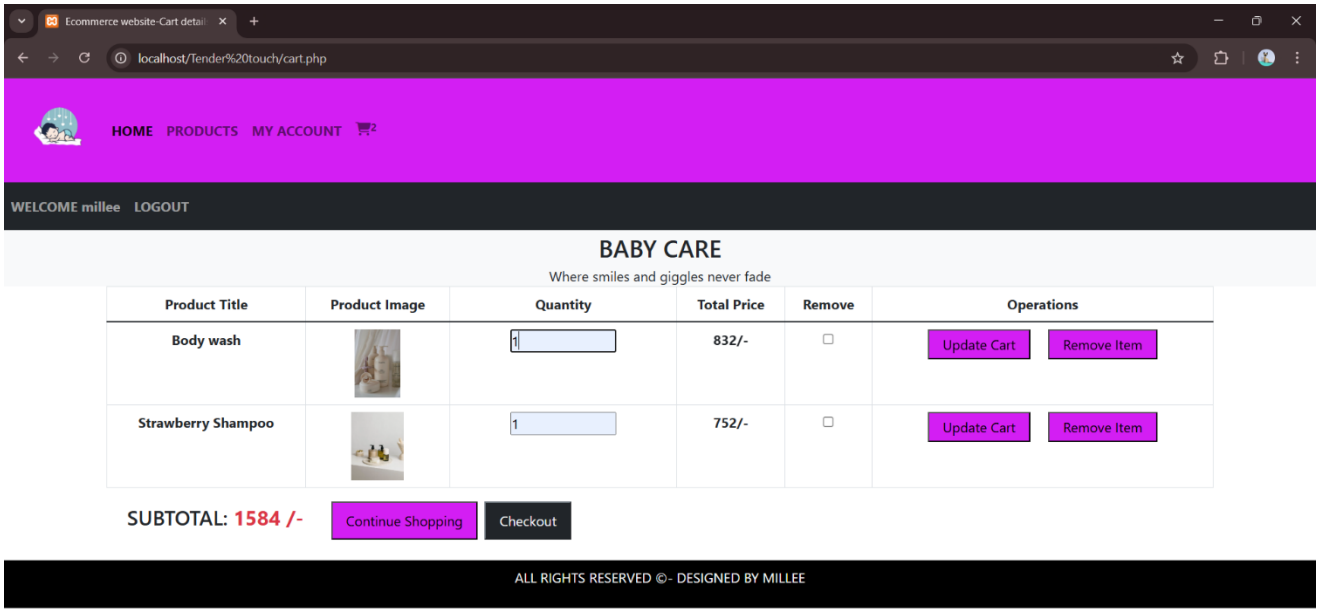

Fig 11.1.6 Cart details

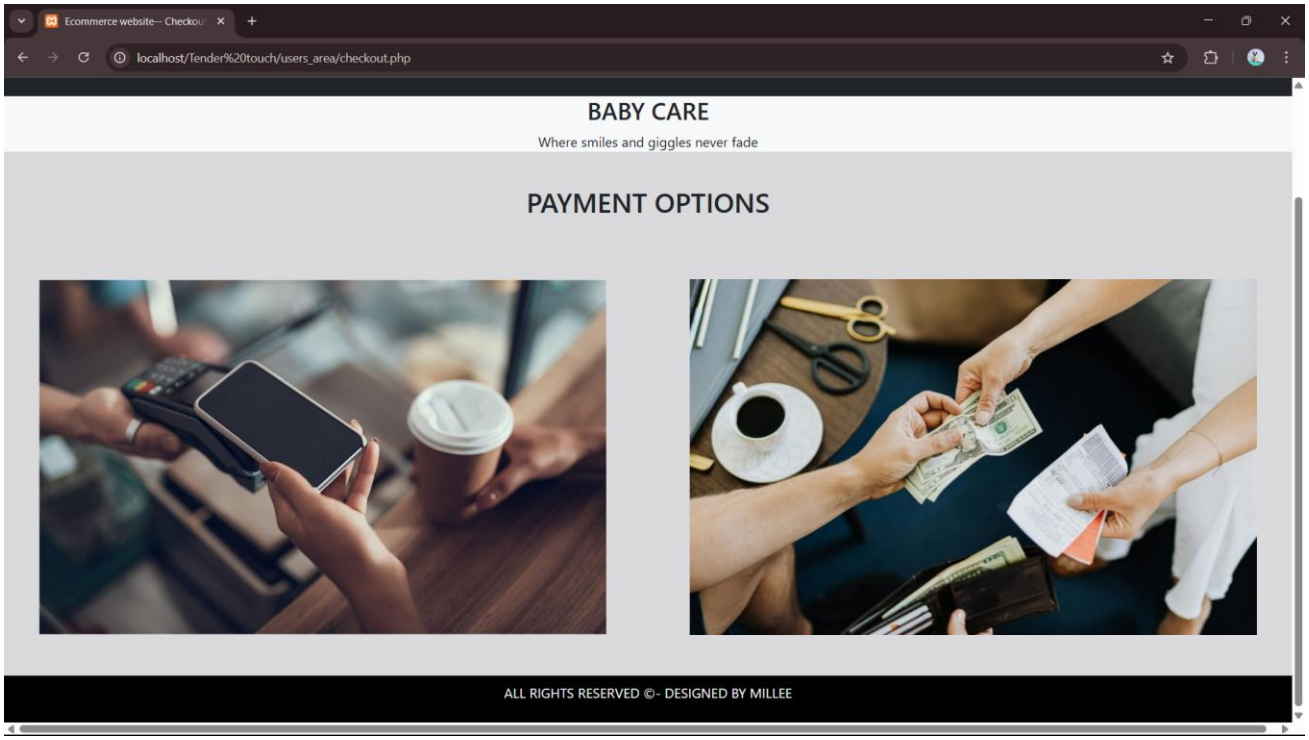

Fig 11.1.7 Payment page

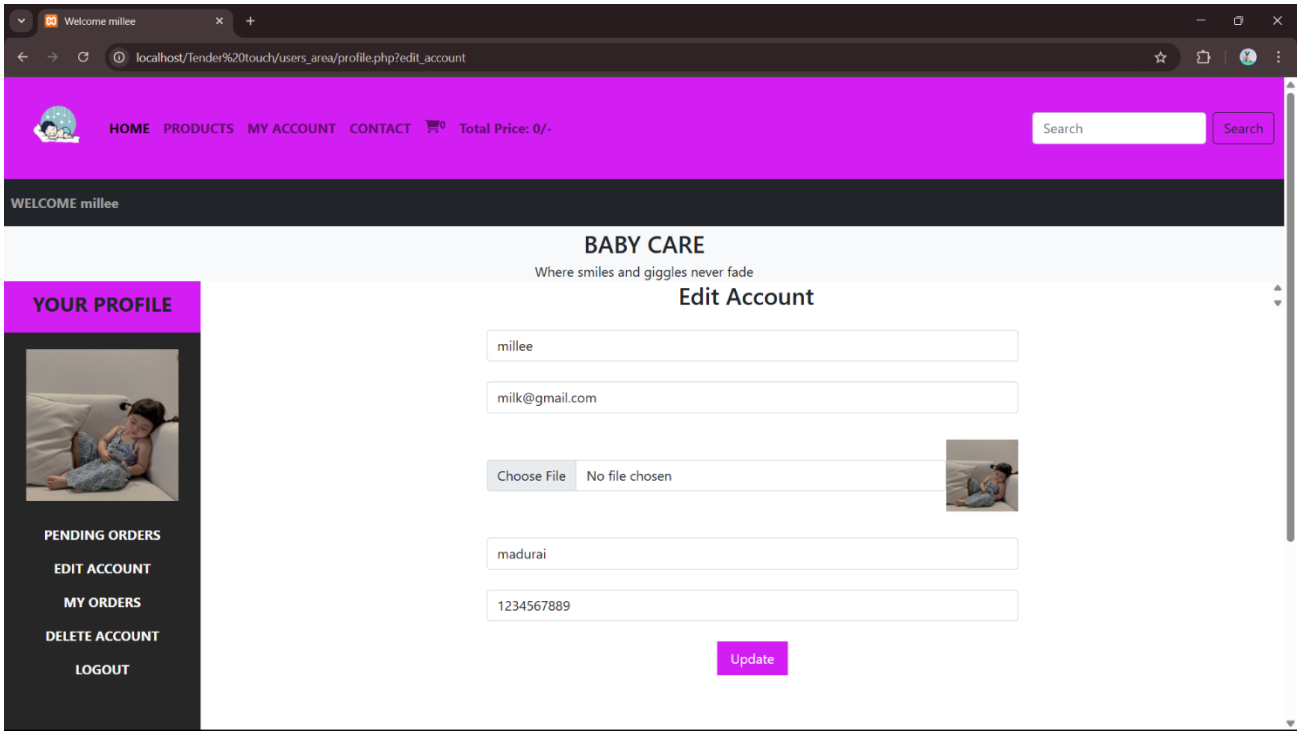

Fig 11.1.8 User profile

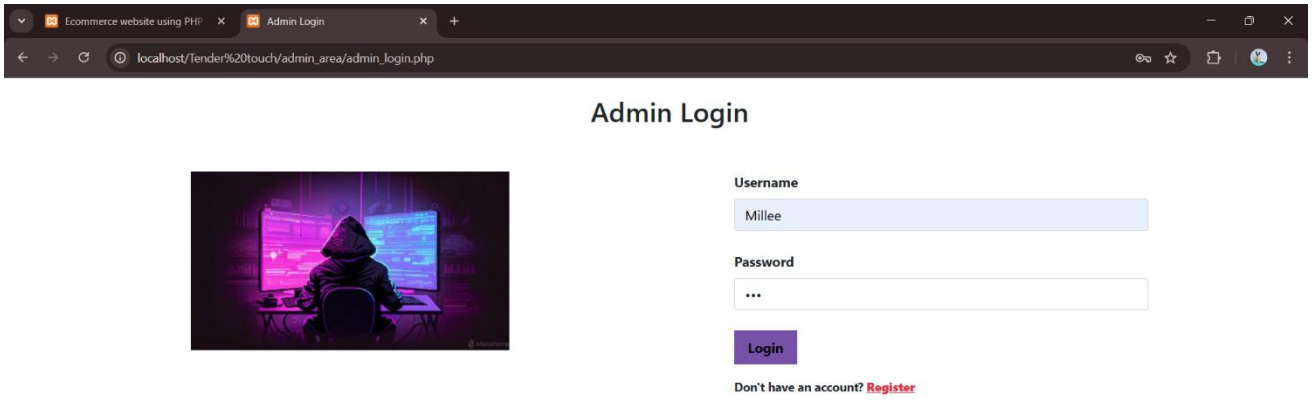

Fig 11.1.9 Admin login

Fig 11.1.10 Admin dashboard

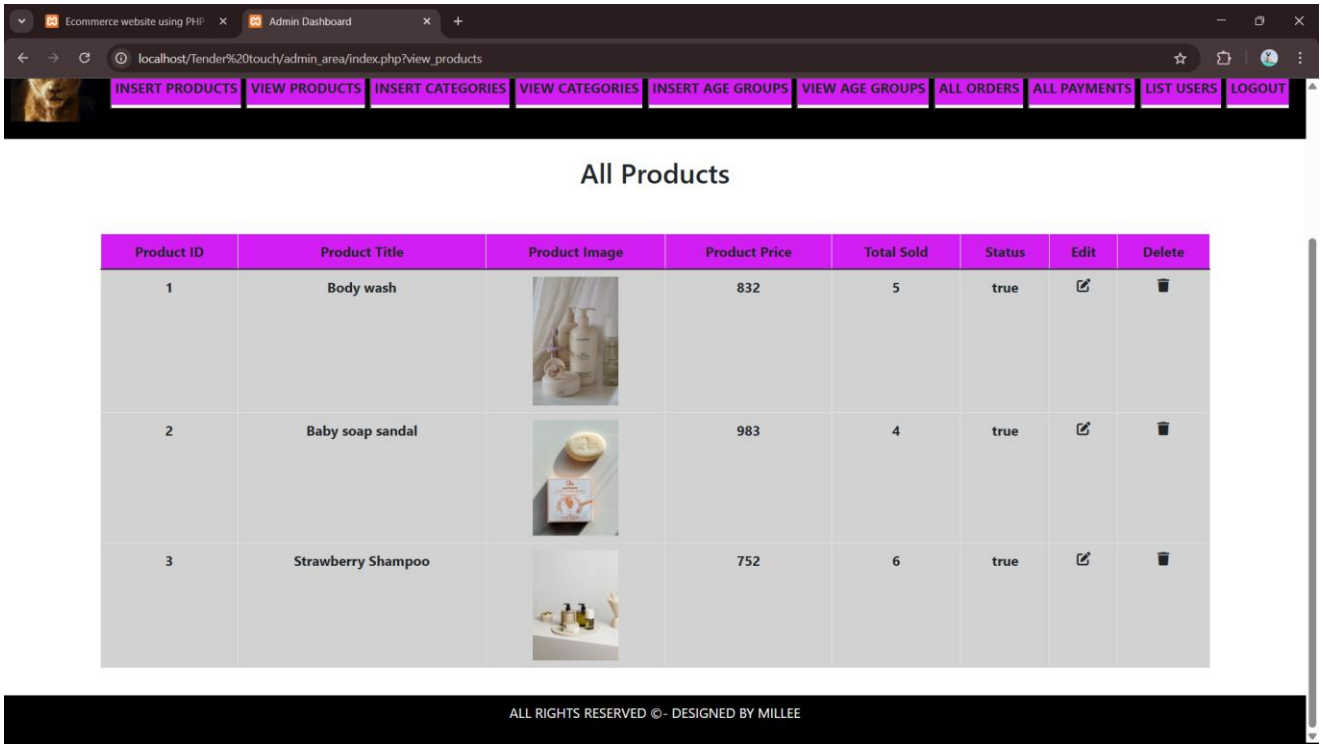

Fig 11.1.11 All products

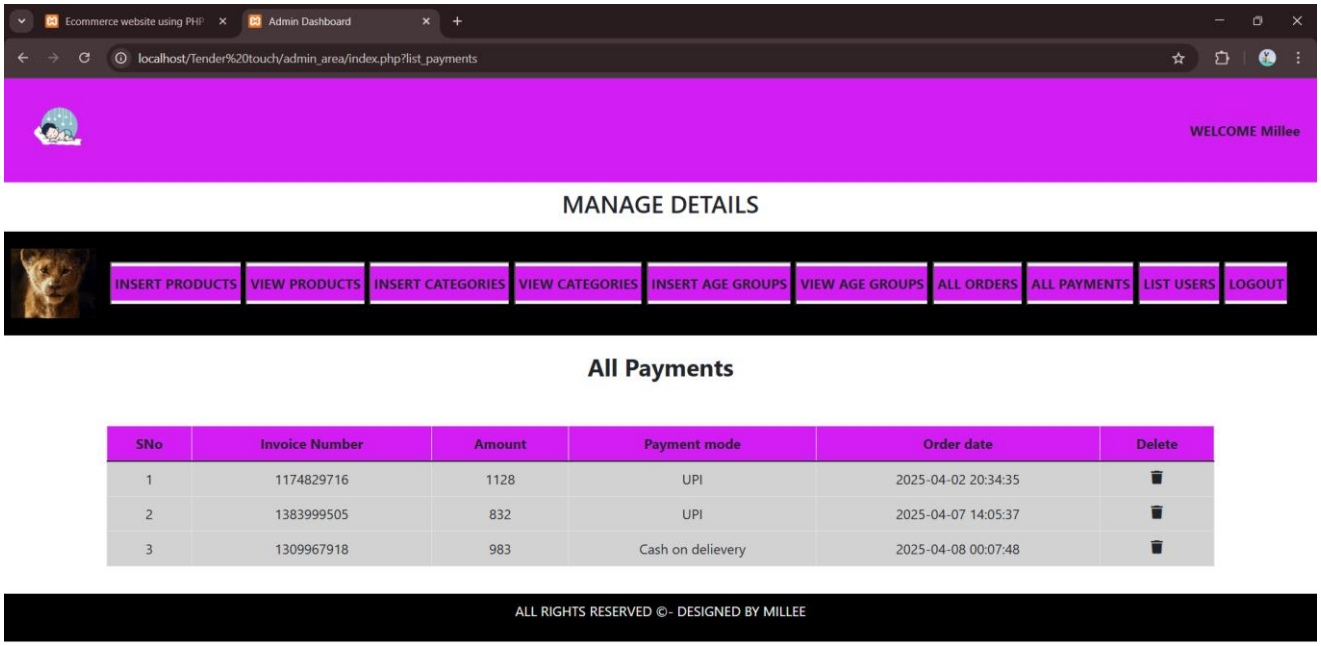

Fig 11.1.12 All payments

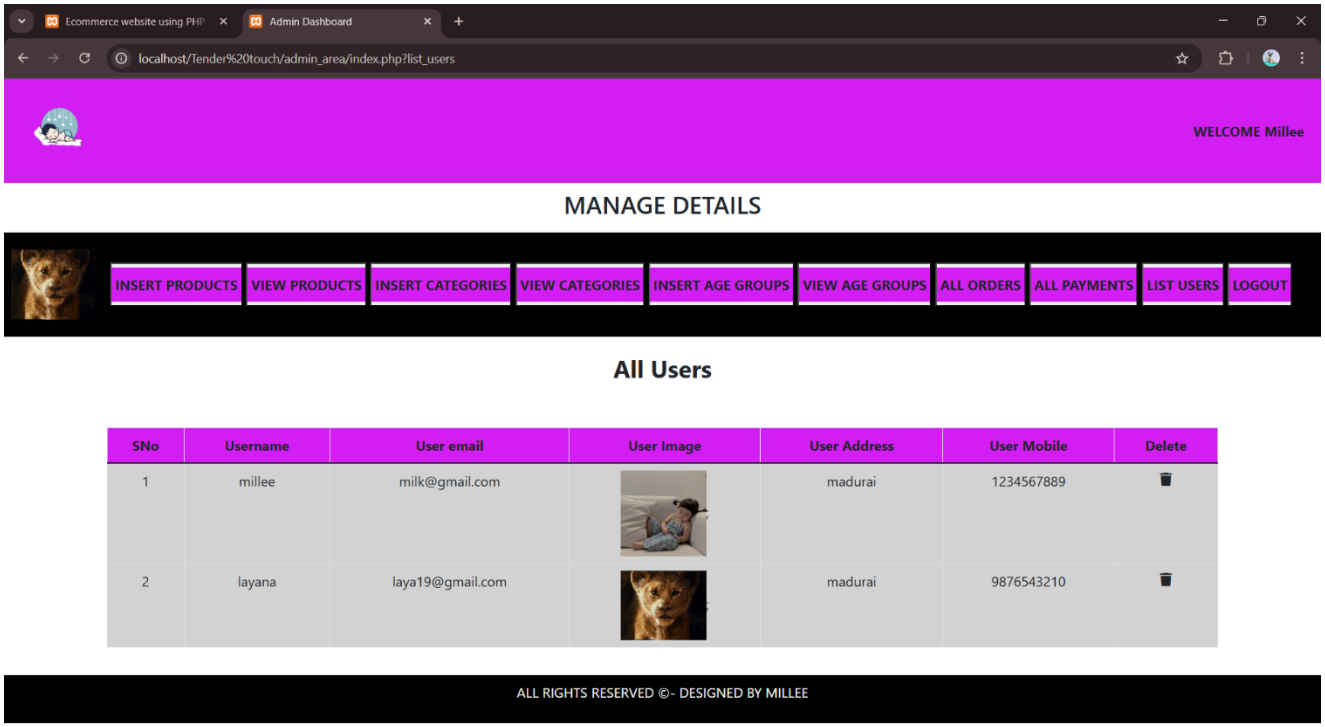

Fig 11.1.13 All users

11.2 Sample Source Code

Index. Php

```
<!-- connect file -->
<?php
include('../includes/connect.php');
include('../functions/common_function.php');
session_start();

?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Admin Dashboard</title>
    <!-- bootstrap css link -->
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3"
crossorigin="anonymous">


    <!-- font awesome link -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/6.6.0/css/all.min.css" integrity="sha512-
Kc323vGBEqzTmouAECnVceyQqyqdsSiqLQISBL29aUW4U/M7pSPA/gEUZQqv1cwx4On
YxTxve5UMg5GT6L4JJg==" crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer" />

    <!-- css file -->
     <link rel="stylesheet" href="../style.css">
     <style>
.admin_image{
    width: 100px;
    object-fit: contain;
 }
.footer{
    position:absolute;
    bottom:0;
    width:100%;
    height: 60px;
}
.product_img{
    width:100px;
    object-fit:contain;

}
```

```
</style>

</head>
<body>
   <!-- navbar -->
    <div class="container-fluid p-0" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);">
      <!-- first child -->
      <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light" >
         <div class="container-fluid">
            <img src="../images/logo.png" alt="" class="logo">
            <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg">
               <ul class="navbar-nav">
                  <!-- <li class="nav-item">
                     <a href="" class="nav-link"><b>WELCOME GUEST</b></a>
                  </li> -->
                  <?php
        if(!isset($_SESSION['admin_name'])){
          echo "<li class='nav-item'>
        <a class='nav-link text-dark' href='#'><b>WELCOME GUEST</b></a>
      </li>";
        }else{
          echo "<li class='nav-item'>
          <a class='nav-link text-dark' href='#'><b>WELCOME
".$_SESSION['admin_name']."</b></a>
        </li>";
        } ?>
               </ul>
            </nav>
         </div>
      </nav>

      <!-- second child -->
       <div style="background-color:rgb(255, 255, 255);">
         <h3 class="text-center  p-2 text-dark">MANAGE DETAILS</h3>
       </div>

       <!-- third child -->
        <div class="row">
          <div class="col-md-12 p-1 d-flex align-items-center" style="background-color:rgb(0, 0,
0);">
            <div class="p-3 mx-0">
               <a href="#"><img src="../images/logo1.jpg" alt="" class="admin_image"></a>

            </div>
            <!-- button*10>a.nav-link.text-dark -->
            <div class="button text-center">
               <button class="my-3"><a href="insert_product.php" class="nav-link text-dark my-
1 px-1" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>INSERT
PRODUCTS</b></a></button>
```

```
    <button><a href="index.php?view_products" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-1"
style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>VIEW PRODUCTS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?insert_category" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-
1" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243)" ><b>INSERT
CATEGORIES</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?view_categories" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-
1" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>VIEW CATEGORIES</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?insert_agegroups" class="nav-link text-dark my-1
px-1" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>INSERT AGE
GROUPS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?view_agegroups" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-
1" style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>VIEW AGE GROUPS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?list_orders" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-1"
style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>ALL ORDERS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?list_payments" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-1"
style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>ALL PAYMENTS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?list_users" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-1"
style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>LIST USERS</b></a></button>
                <button><a href="index.php?adm_logout" class="nav-link text-dark my-1 px-1"
style="background-color:rgb(211, 30, 243);"><b>LOGOUT</b></a></button>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
        </div>

        <!-- forth child -->
         <div class="container my-3">
          <?php
          if(isset($_GET['insert_category'])){
             include('insert_categories.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['insert_agegroups'])){
             include('insert_agegroups.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['view_products'])){
             include('view_products.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['edit_products'])){
             include('edit_products.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['delete_product'])){
             include('delete_product.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['view_categories'])){
             include('view_categories.php');
          }
          if(isset($_GET['view_agegroups'])){
             include('view_agegroups.php');
          }
```

```
        if(isset($_GET['edit_category'])){
            include('edit_category.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['edit_agegroups'])){
            include('edit_agegroups.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['delete_category'])){
            include('delete_category.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['delete_agegroup'])){
            include('delete_agegroup.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['list_orders'])){
            include('list_orders.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['delete_order'])){
            include('delete_order.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['list_payments'])){
            include('list_payments.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['delete_payment'])){
            include('delete_payment.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['list_users'])){
            include('list_users.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['delete_user'])){
            include('delete_user.php');
        }
        if(isset($_GET['adm_logout'])){
            include('adm_logout.php');
        }
        ?>
       </div>
      <!-- last child -->
 <!-- <div class="bg-black p-2 text-center text-light footer">
    <p>ALL RIGHTS RESERVED &copy;- DESIGNED BY MILLEE</p>
 </div> -->
 <?php
 include("../includes/footer.php")
?>
    </div>



<!-- bootstrap js link -->
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBO0LRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.slim.min.js" integrity="sha384-
KJ3o2DKtIkvYIK3UENzmM7KCkRr/rE9/Qpg6aAZGJwFDMVNA/GpGFF93hXpG5KkN"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.12.9/dist/umd/popper.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
ApNbgh9B+Y1QKtv3Rn7W3mgPxhU9K/ScQsAP7hUibX39j7fakFPskvXusvfa0b4Q"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.0.0/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
JZR6Spejh4U02d8jOt6vLEHfe/JQGiRRSQQxSfFWpi1MquVdAyjUar5+76PVCmYl"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</body>
</html>
```